

# MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

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NO. 24.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## CURRANT WINE.

Never expecting to arrive at a competency that would enable me to enjoy the luxury of foreign Wines, I was led to seek for substitutes in our home productions. Having never met with any currant wine that would answer, I turned my attention to cider, obtained sundry receipts for making cider wines and made experiments on them for several years, in order to make cider answer as the substitute for wine; but all my undertakings failed, leaving it to remain cider. Although considerable improvement can be made on the common mode of manufacturing cider, so as to make it worth three or four times the value of ordinary cider, yet the malic acid of the apple, will not afford the vinous flavor, like the tartaric acid of the grape.

I then began the culture of grapes, hoping that out of American grown grapes to be able to make a home-made wine that would serve as an apology for the luxurious flavor of foreign wines.

It is only two years ago that I first met with a currant wine, at Oliver Phelps, in Canandaigua, that possessed a sufficiency of the vinous flavor to characterize it with the name of wine; all the others that I had drank of before, were deficient in the vinous flavor: they were too heavy and of a syrup taste, probably owing to the want of a just proportion in their ingredients.

But finding Mr. Phelps' so good an imitation of foreign wine I was induced to imitate it. Accordingly, I took his, and also Maj. John Adlum's receipt for making currant wine, (which I have annexed) and varying their process in obtaining the juice of the currant, to conform with Maj. Adlum's process for making wine of the grape, and last year made the following experiments:

I picked the currants about the middle of July. I had seven pecks, (instead of nine, as given in the receipt for a barrel of wine) washed and pounded them in an open barrel, and instead of pressing out the juice immediately, I covered the barrel with a board and left it to stand and ferment; but (instead of 12, 24, 36 or 48 hours, as Major Adlum prescribes for grape juice) by neglect I let them remain four or five days, when they had gathered some mould on the top; then pressed out the juice by hand; (a press of some kind would

have lessened the labor, and to have added a few gallons of water would have obtained more extract from the currants, and also facilitated the straining of it) then, divided the juice into equal parts in order to make two half barrels; one with maple sugar, and the other with honey.

To the one I added thirty-seven pounds maple sugar that had not been drained of its molasses, and sufficient water to make fifteen gallons of the whole; then tested its strength by putting in a *hen's egg*, (Major Adlum's handy and convenient substitute for the *Sacchrometer*) and found that it floated the egg, showing about the size of a shilling piece above the surface; then put up the must into the cask.

To the other I put forty-two pounds of strained honey, and water to make the quantity (fifteen gallons.) After the honey was dissolved, I also tested this with the egg, and found it to show a part of the shell above the surface about the size of a pistareen;—which clearly showed that honey contains as much saccharine, for its weight, as sugar.

The casks were put into the cellar to ferment and make, leaving the bungs open for a few days, then put them in loosely, and in ten or twelve days bunged tight.

In December it was racked off, when each cask afforded two gallons of lees in currant pulp; after raking, it was put back into the casks again, and fined with a pint of skim-milk, and left to stand.

In September I took about two bushels of peaches, (of the Columbian peach) pounded them up, and left them to stand a few days and ferment, as I had done with the currants, from which, with some labor, I obtained about three gallons of juice, and to which I added two pounds of honey to the gallon, and tested it with the egg, and put it up in a small keg, for making.

In October, I picked about half a bushel of the Isabella Grapes, and spread them in the chamber for three or four weeks to dry; then mashed and put them into a stone jar, to ferment; by neglect, these were also left to stand nearly a week, when a blue mould had formed on the top, and the acetous fermentation had evidently commenced; from them I obtained about two gallons of juice, to which I added two pounds of honey to the gallon, which bore the egg to the size of a two shilling piece above the surface; then put the must into

a stone jug to make. Both of these were racked off and fined in December.

Owing to the prussic acid of the Peach, when assimilated with saccharine, not developing the vinous flavor, the like as the tartaric acid of the grape, the peach juice has produced a very inferior liquor in its flavor, although possessing a good body. It is of a pale white cider color, and a strong acid cider taste; so that I consider the experiment of making wine from peaches an entire failure.

That of the grape juice is evidently injured by the acetous fermentation, when suffered to stand too long as before mentioned. It has a dark red Teneriffe color, approaching to the Burgundy, with a cooling taste, owing to the redundancy of the tartaric acid and fixed air. It has been rather an indifferent liquor, but is improving considerably by age, and gives indications that it would have been a successful experiment, had the quantity been larger, and the process been duly attended to.

The currant wine made of maple sugar has its color darkened to Teneriffe by the coloring matter, and its flavor rendered slightly bitter from the impurities of the sugar, clearly showing that the liquor, will be improved in proportion to the purity of the saccharine used in making it. It has a slight tinge of the Malaga flavor, and nearly equal in its quality; it is a drinkable currant wine.

But that made of honey promises to become a superior article; it was a suggestion of my own, proposed to Mr. N. Goodsell, who at first objected to the experiment,—but having the ingredient, the produce of my farm, I preferred to venture it, and proposed to add a gallon of brandy, according to Mr. Phelps' receipt, should he consider the honey as wanting in giving a sufficient body to sustain the liquor; but he objected to that on Maj. Adlum's principle of developing the alcohol of wine, by fermentation, rather than by distillation, as making a more pure and wholesome liquor, and should we find it in danger of pricking we could then add the spirit.

During the first two or three months, the sugar promised to be the better liquor; but afterwards, the honey gained on the sugar until it was racked when it fell back for a few weeks, but afterwards it regained, and continues to increase in superiority.

ty over the sugar. It has nearly the color of Madeira, perfectly fine and limpid, with a good body, and the spirit of the honey gives to it the exhilarating properties of still champagne: its flavor denotes the unadulterated purity of its ingredients, and physicians have admitted it good for medicinal uses, next to Madeira, and by several persons it has been considered equal to the Sicily Madeira, which retails at two dollars. While computing the ingredients at their market price, and allowing something for the labor, it may be estimated to cost about fifty cents.

Those who do not produce honey can procure the Havana honey in Rochester at one dollar the gallon, which is estimated to weigh thirteen pounds,—that would not need to be clarified: it can be put into a stone jar, and that into a kettle of water and boiled, which will boil the honey and allow it to be skimmed: or add some of the water to fill the cask, and boil it in the kettle.

The manner in which I obtained the supply of honey in July, was by driving the bees, after they had done swarming, out of the old hive into a new one.

As the honey was considered as a secondary experiment, I put it in an old half barrel I had on hand, which sprung a leak in the winter, and by the spring I had lost more than half its contents. I propose to get an iron bound cask, and have it painted for preservation. They can often be had of the merchants, after having retailed out their imported wines; and to retain their lees, and put the currant wine on those lees, will improve its vinous flavor.

J. HAWLEY.

*Oliver Phelps' Receipt for making Currant Wine.*

Pick your currants in a fair day, when fully ripe, say between the 15th and 20th July. Wash them in a tin cullender clean from dust, then put them into a clean flannel bag, and press out their juice. Measure it, and to every gallon of pure currant juice add two gallons of pure well water, and to every gallon of this mixture add three pounds of good clear brown sugar, the purer and lighter the better, (excepting the Havanna) and to every eighteen gallons of liquor add one gallon of the best French brandy.

When the whole is well united put it into a good clean cask; fill it nearly full, & put a piece of leather over the bung hole with a small weight on it. Take care that the cask is not so full as to work over, as this would injure the liquor, and after the fermentation has ceased, bung up the cask as tight as possible. In the month of May following, it will be fit for use, or for bottling, as you choose. All this process must be done with neatness, and you can-

not fail in having the first rate of currant wine.

*John Adlum's Receipt for making Currant Wine.*

Take two bushels of currants, sixteen gallons of water, and from seventy-two to eighty-four pounds of sugar, (according as you would have it more or less strong.)—Bruise the currants, add the water, then press or squeeze out all the liquid; then add the sugar, dissolve it, and put it into your cask in the cellar to ferment; keep some of the liquor to fill up the cask as it wastes by fermentation, and in about ten days bung it up tight, and bore a gimblet hole near the bung, and put a peg in it lightly, and in about a month drive it in tight; examine it in November or the beginning of December, and it will generally be found fine and bright, when it ought to be racked into a clean cask well fumigated with sulphur, and if it is not perfectly fine and bright, *fine it*; after which it may be bottled, or again racked into another cask, as above directed; when it will keep for years in the wood, and be improving.

By taking nine pecks of currants and eighty-four pounds of sugar, a whiskey barrel full may be made, holding from thirty-two to thirty-four gallons—if the cask is not quite full, fill it with water.

This mode of making currant wine, will make it more like a foreign wine, than any other I am acquainted with; and as almost every person who has a garden, has a number of currant trees, I give this receipt in order to enable them to convert such as are not wanted for jelly, into a very fine wine.

NOTE—Thirteen and a half pounds of sugar produce one gallon of liquid. The currants ought to be picked on a dry day, and the wine made the same day, otherwise it will take more sugar, and will not be so neat a wine as if the whole operations were completed in a day.

**AN AMERICAN LADY GARDENER.**

When Lafayette called at Fredericksburg, previously to his departure for Europe, in the autumn of 1784, to pay his parting respects to the mother of Washington, he found her working in the garden, clad in domestic-made clothes, and her grey head covered by a plain straw hat. The venerable matron saluted him kindly, observing, in reply to the encomiums which Lafayette had lavished upon his hero, and paternal chief: 'I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy.' *London's Mag.*

**Locust Trees.** A few locust trees were sold in this town last week at five dollars each. One of them, a stately tree about two and a half feet in diameter, near the ground, was sold for less than half its value; the purchaser admitted that it would bring \$40 or 50 in New York. *Northampton Gaz.*

Passengers pass from Baltimore to Philadelphia, on a rail road and back again the same day.

**THE FARMER.**

WINSTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1833.

The following interesting article from the Genesee Farmer, will be read with pleasure by all who feel a curiosity to know "how go the times" in other parts of the United States.

It gives an animated picture of the movements in that quarter, and at the same time shows in a few words, more of the greatness & prosperity of New-York than could have been done in a long and labored statistical description. On perusing this, it is very natural to turn from the contemplation of what that State is and will be, and ask what are we? How are we, as a State, situated? What have we done, and what can we do? As a State, we are situated well enough. We do not lack for territory, for we have nearly as much as all the rest of New-England. We do not lack for sea coast, for we have more than any other state in the Union. We do not lack for rivers, for we have four that divide us into as many almost equal parts, besides smaller ones in abundance. We do not lack for mill privileges, for they are innumerable. We do not lack for hills or mountains, for we have them as high as the clouds. Nor plains, for we have some as fertile as Egypt, and others as barren as Sahara. Nor forests, for we have those that have never been explored. Nor growing population, as every log hut will testify. What then do we lack? Public spirit, an expanded enterprise, extended views of State economy; Men endowed with moral courage and unconquerable energy, to plan—to go forward and to execute. We want the Saco canalled to Mt. Washington; the Androscoggin made navigable from Brunswick to Umbagog; the Kennebec from Ticonic to Moosehead and the Penobscot from Bangor to Katahdin. Besides these great channels Nature has chalked out as it were, innumerable other routs, and not only that, but dug half of them herself. A canal from the Sandy river to the Androscoggin through Chesterville could probably, be easily made. And one from Norridgewock to Augusta through the ponds of Rome and Mt. Vernon, might be constructed by only digging one third of the whole distance. Boat navigation is practicable at least two thirds of the way, from Readfield to Gardiner, through this village. Why, with all these advantages, is there so much listlessness upon the subject? Other States are up and doing. Our young men hear of their improvements—they go, they see and they stay. Other States are rapidly following the example of New-York, by digging canals where they can



be dug, and laying rail roads from city to city. We indeed, have one solitary canal in our territory, that said, and the story of our enterprise is told. There was, indeed, a gleam of energy on the Kennebec last year, in establishing a steam boat from Gardiner to Waterville; but there has not enough arisen as yet, to run a thorough built steamer from Gardiner to Portland to meet the regular line there. It is true there has been sundry invalid boats heretofore on the Kennebec; but we verily believe it would have been better for the community (such was their lack of power) had they never been seen. The improvements made in other states have increased the facilities of travelling to an astonishing degree. According to the editor of the Portland Advertiser, he took dinner in Baltimore on Tuesday, and on the Thursday following in Boston. In one point of view then, Boston and Baltimore are near neighbors; for you might go from one city to the other and return in less time than many of our worthy farmers can go into the next county to market, and back. It is well for us to ponder upon these things, and calculate how far in the back ground we are, and whether it be not possible to make a few advances—so as at least, to keep in sight of our neighbors.

"Never before has there been such a crowd of emigration to 'the great west,' as during this spring. It seems as though the whole eastern country was pouring out its millions for Ohio and Michigan. Ever since the 25th of April, two large steamboats have left Buffalo daily for Cleveland and Detroit; and every boat, together with all the schooners, and there are several of them which leave here every day, are literally packed down and overrun with passengers, goods, chattels, wares and merchandise; so much so, that in some instances passengers have been PUSHED ASHORE, to prevent the boat from being overlaid. Upwards of six hundred passengers have been taken from the wharf in one boat, this spring, at Buffalo. What a country must there be at the West; and how fertile its soil, and how mild its climate, to invite such a rush of inhabitants into its bosom! And the Dutch, too! they are beginning to come up the canal. It seems as if the whole country would be overrun with them. But they bring considerable money along, and buy out whole neighborhoods of farms. They are a queer race, however, and we might easily spare them for better folks. But so long as America seems destined to be the waste-wier a grand receptacle of European overflow, we have little else to expect but a motley emigration.

I often think, while standing on the wharf at Buffalo, and looking at one of our fine large schooners, which are "up for Chicago" every week, as the crew are stowing away the bales and boxes of merchandise; and as numerous families, with cheerful and happy faces, are getting on board, with their luggage, to emi-

grate into those far regions; of the time, when, eight and twenty years ago, while a little boy at school, in old Massachusetts, with the American Preceptor in my hand, I used to read Andrew Ellicott's description of Niagara Falls, which it contained, (and an excellent description too it is;) and I then hoped that I should live long enough, and get rich enough, to go some day or other out into the wild wilderness and see those Falls! And I well recollect, with what thrilling interest I used to sit in my little chair by my parents, around the fire of a winter evening, and listen to tales of wonder about the 'Genesees,' from those great travelers who had explored that distant country.—And I well recollect, too, how all the neighborhood used to congregate about the house of a family who were "going to start" on their emigration to the 'Genesee country,' or to the 'Scioto.'—How their friends and relatives hung around them, and with tears and sighs of despair of ever seeing them again in this world, bid them adieu forever.—And here I am, a resident standing on what was then, almost Ultima Thule of emigration, and witness families embark to go a thousand miles beyond us, into a new, yet partially settled country, with expectations of coming back again in three or four years at farthest, to see their friends in Maine, seven or eight hundred hundred miles east of us; and all the way by water!

What a marvellous country do we inhabit, and what a spirit of enterprise pervades our land! Why surely the Americans ought to be the happiest and most prosperous people in the world; and I truly believe they are. But to return to our emigration. I have this spring seen great numbers of good, substantial people from Ontario, Seneca, Livingstone, and the central counties of Western New York, who are emigrating to the west with their families—more than I have ever known before. They say that they find no difficulty in selling their farms, and at good prices too. Does not this show a proud state of things for New York? Why are her farms sought for with such avidity? Why are lands around the lakes and canals, and in the extreme western part of the state worth, when well cleared and improved, twenty to thirty-five dollars an acre; when, even in New England, their best lands are hardly worth more? It is her immense internal improvements, and the great thoroughfares which have been opened through the rich interior, and by which she has been made the toll gate of the world, that has produced this result. Look at the immense tribute she annually receives from the other states. See the hundreds of thousands she accumulates from their travel and emigration; and what markets she thus provides for the surplus produce of our farmers. And how much is the value of her western lands increased by the cheapness of transportation on the canal! Our canal board did most wisely last winter, in lowering the price of tolls; and they will experience the fact, that low tolls will increase the receipts of her treasury; and that they ought to be farther reduced, down to the lowest constitutional limit; and even when at that rate, if the canal be not already choked up with boats, they ought to throw off all charges on the TARE of goods, such as crates, boxes, casks,

&c. with which they are encased, and charge toll, only, ON THE WEIGHT OF THE NAKED ARTICLE ITSELF. Then will our carrying trade be increased. Let the tolls be merely nominal—enough only to repair the canal and pay the interest on its debt—reduce the salt duty to six cents a bushel; afford it for the least possible price, and make three times the quantity now made—and then will be seen a state of things most gratifying: light burdens and full employment to our people. What is the paltry accumulation of a few thousands in our state treasury beyond its most simple wants, to a vast business, and employment, and prosperity, given our citizens at large? It is of the least importance in comparison with their ultimate and individual prosperity.

But I am straying from my subject. I began with the spring, and have ended with a homily on canal tolls and political economy. But to return: Our season has opened upon us most auspiciously. The farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, seem alike equally favored. May it so continue; and may heaven's choicest blessings cheer the husbandman on to his labors, and its richest bounties reward his toils.

ULMUS.

ENGLISH OR FLAT TURNIP.—It is time for those who have much stock to keep through the next winter, to take into consideration the amount of fodder which they shall probably have for them. In all probability there will not be great crops of Indian corn, nor will the crops of Hay be any thing extra. Even if they should have plenty of hay, it is an object to have plenty of roots &c. to feed out, and at this period the English turnip offers itself as a good crop to raise for the purpose. They may be planted for sometime after this, and they require but little attention. Cattle and sheep are fond of them, and they might be used advantageously for the saving of Hay, and conduce to the benefit and strength of the animals to which they are given.

EAGLE CAUGHT. A large Bald or white headed Eagle, measuring six feet from tip to tip of his wings, was caught in a steel trap, by Mr. J. Wood of this town week before last.

This 'king of birds' was caught by one toe, and very little injured. He is now 'ALIVE AND A KICKING,' and in the possession of the Editor, who will introduce his Feathered Majesty to all who crave the honor.

WOOL.—The price of wool though too low yet, is rising from the first offers. We understand that from 47 1-2 to 50 cents per lb. has been obtained for some lots in this town. The speculators are not few, and appear anxious to obtain it, but as anxious not to give too much.

There was a slight frost in the vicinity of Lowell, Mass. on Sunday the 16th ult.

## HORTICULTURE.

From the London Horticultural Register.

ON FORCING BULBS TO CAUSE THEM TO FLOWER  
IN WINTER.

Mere Hall, Feb. 20, 1833.

Being a constant subscriber since the commencement of the Register, I have, with several of my neighbors, hailed with pleasure, the first day of every month, feeling assured that your Magazine would bring us a fresh supply of important information, to add to our scanty stock of knowledge. I have sent for your insertion, if you think they merit it, a few remarks on my method of forcing bulbs, which I hope may be of some service to the more inexperienced portion of your readers.

Early in October, send for a quantity of Dutch bulbs, as narcissus, tulips, hyacinths, &c. and previous to doing so, provide a quantity of mould, composed of

Two barrows full of well decomposed hot-bed dung,

One barrow full of fresh loam,

One do. of vegetable or leaf mould,

One-quarter of a barrow full of fine sand.

These are to be well chopped, and mixed together; then lay the compost in an open shed, to dry a little before using. About the second week in October, pot the bulbs in the above soil, in pots proportioned to the size or sort of bulb. Fill all the pots with soil, and shake it down, but do not press it with the hand before commencing to plant the roots; then lay some clear sand on the soil, in the middle of the pot, and placing the bulb on the sand, gently press it down till within half an inch of the top.—Care must be taken not to press with sufficient violence to injure the bulb, yet it must be left firm in the pot; for on these two things much depends, with regard to their growing freely.

After they are potted, and named or numbered, place them in a cucumber or melon frame, prepared after the following manner: Take out the soil, and lay on the old bed about two inches thick of fine ashes, level and make them pretty solid, on the top of this lay a quantity of sifted ashes, in which plunge the pots, making the ashes as firm about the pots as possible. After this is finished, cover the whole to the depth of eight or ten inches with dry light soil. Always choose a dry day for the purpose, and let every thing be dry that is used about plunging; or the bulbs will be liable to perish. Give air at all times in fine mild weather, but allow no wet or frost to enter the covering soil: at nights, the lights must always be on, and in severe weather closely covered down with mats; but if the nights are mild, the glasses may be tilted, to allow a little air.

In January, take them out of the frame, wash the pots, carry them to the stove for flowering; and give them regularly, a moderate supply of water, to assist them to flower strong. As the flower stalks advance in growth, tie them to neat green or white sticks; and if treated as above they will flower beautifully. Crocuses planted four or five in a pot, flower well when treated as above. I also beg to state, that Mr. J. Knight, of the Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, is supposed to sell as good bulbs, and as cheap, as any person in the neighborhood of London. F. F. ASHFORD.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## VERNAL FLOWERS.

[In a letter to the Editors, dated May 13.]

As the season advances, there is a considerable increase in the number of fine flowers. Among these we may reckon for the first part of this month the chalcidonian *Iris*, several kinds of *Pæonia*, the fish blossom or Judas tree, the double flowering almond, the Chinese purple *Magnolia*, the silver bell tree, the poet's *Narcissus*, the auricula, the *Dodecatheon*, and many varieties of the primrose or polyanthus. Many others scarcely inferior must be omitted, with some already mentioned which continue yet in bloom.

The chalcidonian *Iris*, is more interesting on account of its singularity than its beauty. It is not so readily increased as many other species of *Iris*; but it appears to be hardy, though mine has not been fully exposed in the open ground.

Last year my tree *Pæonia* (*P. moutan*) bloomed for the first time, and I felt disappointed, its beauty not equalling my expectations; but this season the flowers are truly superb. I cannot explain the cause of this difference, except that a slight deficiency in the vigor of some plants nearly destroys the beauty of the flowers. These are almost white, increasing to a reddish purple near the centre. It is not entirely double, for which it is the finer, as the yellow anthers dispersed among the petals, and the purple stigmas appear to great advantage. It is said that severe vernal frosts will destroy the flower-buds of this plant, if exposed, as it starts remarkably early in the season.

It is increased by suckers which originate near the base of the stem, but which acquire vigor very slowly when separated.

*Pæonia tenuifolia* has flowers of a beautiful red, but they are not always equally fine, perhaps on account of its strength being divided among many new stalks which spring from horizontal subterranean *suckers*. This species affords the only example that I have seen among *Pæonias* of this way of increasing.

*Cercis canadensis*, or the fish blossom, is a large shrub which is found native as far north as the fortieth degree of latitude. It is perfectly hardy in the Genesee country. Its blossoms are a light pink, and so crowded and so numerous as partly to hide the branches. Several travellers who have descended the Ohio river, in speaking of the most ornamental trees which they have seen on their passage, have given this the preference. It merits a place in every good collection.

The double flowering almond (*Amygdalus pumila*, pl.) is an old resident of the gardens, and doubtless one of the most beautiful. It is increased by suckers, and grows well when budded on the peach tree. It is however subject to the attacks of the *Egeria* as well as the latter tree; and its branches are sometimes disfigured by gummy exudations, probably caused by the irritation of some other insect.

My purple Chinese magnolia (*M. obovata*) is a small shrub of singular appearance with large flowers of great beauty. It has bloomed this season for the first time. Though it stands in open ground, it had some protection in winter and it may be doubted if its large flower buds would abide uninjured in a less favored state.

The silver bell tree (*Halesia tetraptera*) though a native of Carolina is well suited with our climate.—Its blossoms are very numerous and of a silvery whiteness.

*Narcissus poeticus* is a very fine species; petals white, cups edged with red, and delicately fragrant. It flowers freely, not being subject to blast like some other white kinds.

The auricula is an old favorite of the gardeners.—I have slightly protected mine, but have never lost one through the severity of our season. They do best in a border shaded from the noon-

tide sun; and rest very securely in winter under a cap of moss.—They flourish most in a highly manured soil. This species of *Primula* is a native of the Austrian Alps; and under cultivation has spread into varieties without number. An amateur has said that more beauty was concentrated in the auricula than in any other flower of the same size.

In the eastern parts of the United States, the northern limits of *Dodecatheon meadia*, varies not greatly from the latitude of Philadelphia, though near the Rocky Mountains it attains a higher latitude, and consequently is entirely hardy in the Genesee country. It is deservedly admired. The corolla of the common kind is reddish purple, but there is also a white variety.

*Dodecatheon integrifolium* is a smaller species, but very nearly allied. Instead of having the 'pale blue flowers' of Pursh, like the common variety of the other species, they are a reddish purple. All these plants are strictly vernal, the leaves disappearing early in summer.

## MECHANICS.

From Rees Cyclopaedia.

## MACHINERY.

[Continued.]

A mechanic in calculating any extensive piece of machinery which is to depend upon straps for the communication of its motions, particularly if they are of great length to convey their motion to a considerable distance, and have much strain upon them, should always consider that such machinery will lose some of its velocity; that the wheels, which are turned by straps will never make quite so many revolutions as they ought to do from a calculation of their diameters. This is generally supposed to arise from the strap slipping in some degree, upon the surface of the wheels it passes over, but we are inclined to suspect that it arises from another cause which has not been investigated, viz, the elasticity of the strap: for instance, suppose that the distance between two wheels connected by a strap is ten feet, and that the strain upon the strap is such as to stretch or extend it two inches in that length on the side which bears the strain (called by mechanics the leading side,) on the other, or returning side, there will be no strain, and therefore the strap will return to its original length. In such a case the wheel which is driven will lose in its motion two inches in every ten feet, because the strap gives out that quantity in leading to the wheel, but takes it up again in returning, as soon as the strain is removed from it.

Small machines are sometimes turned by a catgut band, the ends of which are united by a small steel hook and eye, the hook being fastened at one end and the eyes at the other. They are made with tubes, for the reception of the ends of the band, which are tapped with a screw withinside and the band being tapered and screwed into the tube holds very fast. But to prevent it drawing out, a small quantity of rosin should be applied to the end of the band which projects through the tube, and a hot wire being touched to it singes and hardens the end, that it will never draw out of the tube. This method is constantly used in small lathes, and works very neatly. The pulleys for a catgut band should always be cut with a sharp angular groove, for the reception of the band and it should not touch the bottom of it, or it will be liable to slip. For the same reason, the pulleys are best made of wood, because metals soon acquire a polish, which prevent the band holding firmly upon it. The wood should be cut with its grain across the direction of the band, that every part of the circumference may be of a similar texture.



Endless chains are sometimes used to communicate motion of wheels and frequently cogs are formed on the wheels to be received into the links of the chains. This method is very practicable on particular occasions, and though it has not advantages to put it in competition with cog-wheels acting upon each other when they can be applied, it is in many instances a valuable resource to the engineer to convey motion to some distance when it requires to be accurate, and where it would injure the operation of the machine if any motion was lost by the slipping of bands. In making such chains the greatest care is necessary to have all the links precisely of one length, and the cogs very accurately fitted to them, or a great friction will be caused by the cogs forcing themselves into spaces not exactly suited to receive them. The best way is to make the links in the manner of watch or clock chains, with iron plates, and holes drilled through them at equal distances, to receive cross pins upon which the cogs are to act. By this means the lengths may be made far more accurately than by bending the iron in manner of common chain links.

Mr Nicholson has described a spinning wheel for children, at a charity-school, in which a large horizontal wheel with a slip of buff leather glued on its upper surface near the outer edge drove twelve spindles, at which the same number of children sat.

The spindles had each a small roller, likewise faced with leather, and were capable, by an easy and instantaneous motion, of being thrown in contact with the large wheel at pleasure: each child therefore could throw her own part of the apparatus into work, or cause it to stop as often or as long as she pleased.

The winding bobbings for yarn at the cotton mills operate on the same simple and elegant principle, which possesses the advantages of drawing the thread with an equal velocity, whatever may be the quantity of the bobbins, and cannot break it. The same mode of communication has been adopted in a large work by Mr Taylor, of Southampton, in his saw mills. In this the wheels acted upon one another by the contact of the end grain of wood instead of cogs. The whole made very little noise and wore very well: it was in use nearly twenty years. There is of consequence a contrivance to make the wheels bear firm against each other, either by wedges at the socket or by levers. This principle and method of transmitting mechanic power certainly deserve attention; particularly as the customary mode by means of teeth requires much skill and care in the execution; and after all wants frequent repair. We have seen it applied to a threshing machine, a small wheel on the threshing drum being applied in contact with the large wheel which gave motion to it and a pressure sufficient to make it turn the machine was given by loading the socket for the spindle of the drum with a considerable weight. The same principle is capable of communicating motion with great accuracy when no force is required, as will be seen on a perusal of Mr. Troughton's ingenious method of dividing astronomical instruments.

The construction of bearings, pivots, gudgeons or centers, of spindles as they are indifferently termed, is a most important point; these parts being the principle seats of that friction which is the destruction of all machinery. Pivots are always made of iron or steel, both because these substances are better adapted for rubbing surfaces, and that their strength admits the pivot being as small as possible; the bearing, or bed to receive the gudgeons or pivots, should be of a softer metal, as brass, tin, or zinc, and kept well supplied with oil when at work. Hardened steel

is a most admirable substance for pivots which have a great strain to bear, and a rapid motion. The bearing or bed may also be made of the same material, and is the only instance where two bodies, having friction against each other, can with propriety be made of the same substance: for it is found, that where iron or soft steel surfaces are worked with a friction and abrasion are far greater than when a softer material, as brass, tin, hard wood, ivory, horn, &c. is used. The great difficulty of making hard steel pivots to spindles is the only reason they are not generally used; but there are some cases, in which nothing else can be employed; where steadiness and accuracy of motion are required, and great velocity at the same time. To obtain this accuracy, it is necessary that the pivot should be fitted, and kept in accurate contact with the interior surface of its socket or pivot hole, and this will present a sufficient access of oil, to prevent any other spindle than one of hardened steel, from burning or heating by the friction, when in rapid motion; and the expansion occasioned by this heat increases the pressure and the friction, till the pivot becomes fixed in its socket and will rather twist off than turn round in it. The spindle for a turning lathe must always be of hard steel: and even then, a failure of the supply of oil for a moment, will cause it to burn into the collar. Circular saw-spindles are frequently burnt in the same manner their motion being quick.

The best form of a gudgeon or pivot for a spindle, is that of a cylinder, with a flat shoulder, to prevent it from shifting its position endways. This form will bear most fairly and steadily; but it is necessary that the socket or brass which contains the pivot, should be made in two halves, and put together with screws, that the halves may be screwed closer as the socket enlarges by wearing but as this is only an imperfect method, because the pivot can never fit accurately after having been worn, a conical form is used for the pivots of axes requiring great accuracy, as these may be always made to fill their sockets, by pressing the cone farther into its socket. The cone is used in many turning lathes, whilst others are made very nearly cylindrical, with a shoulder; and as the collar is of hard steel, they do not wear in any sensible degree. Their advantage over the cone is, that they have no drift endways upon the opposite centre, as the cone has; though this is so slight in an acute cone, as to be of no importance in small machinery. In heavy works, such as the gudgeons of water wheels, a conical figure would be highly improper, and has no advantage to recommend it; as such gudgeons seldom have any brass screwed down over them, their own weight being sufficient to keep them down, and they always fit true as they wear away. The most accurate and simple of all pivots is that which is similar to a piece of work, while turning in a lathe the axis having a small hole made in each end of it, and the supports formed by sharp conical points, received into the holes; and one of them must be adjustable by a screw, to make it always fit the length of the spindle. It is usual to make the conical points on the ends of two screws, either of which may then be adjusted. The same thing may be accomplished by making conical points at the ends of the spindle, and forming the holes for its reception in ends of the two fixed screws, which can at all times be screwed up as the parts wear. It is the most perfect of all methods, but is not adapted to bear any great strain, because the screws will get loose, and all the objections to the conical spindle apply to it.

The pivot at the lower end of a vertical shaft, which has a great weight to sustain, as in a heavy horse wheel is very properly made of a hemispherical figure, and received into a proper cav-

ity. A cylindrical pivot, having a flat end, is frequently used for large and heavy upright axes; but it is difficult to keep oil supplied to them, as the great weight presses it out from between the acting surfaces, and the gudgeon burns. To avoid this, some mechanics make a cleft across the lower face of the gudgeon, exactly in the manner of a screw head. This getting full of oil is constantly supplied to the acting surfaces.

We have seen an horizontal windmill, having a vertical axis 100 feet high, with sails and wheels of immense weight, all bearing upon one pivot. This was with the greatest difficulty kept in order; and it was necessary to keep a small stream of cold water always running into a pan, which surrounded the gudgeon, to keep it cold. This method of watering, instead of oiling, a gudgeon is also used in paper mills; but it cannot be recommended as a good method.

Friction rollers are frequently used for supporting gudgeons, and, if made with great care, have the least friction which can be conceived; but they are liable to get out of order, if not made with extreme accuracy.

[To be Continued.]

## SUMMARY.

IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1832. It appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the total value of imports into the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1832 was \$101,029,266.—The amount, the year preceding, was \$103,191,124.

Of the foreign merchandize imported in 1832, \$24,039,423 in value was exported, leaving for domestic consumption, \$76,989,793.

Among the imports were WOOLLEN GOODS, to the value of \$10,320,196, as follows, viz. *Cloths*, not exceeding 334 cents the square yard, 503,193; not exceeding 50 cents, 944,621; not exceeding 100 cents, \$2,262,193; not exceeding 250 cents, \$1,804,701; not exceeding 400 cents, 78,006; exceeding 400 cents, 12,301; *Blankets*, 602,796; *Hosiery, Gloves, &c.* 260,563; *Bombazines*, 327,623; *Worsted Stuffs*, 2,615,124; *Carpelings*, 556,924; *all other*, 361,132. Of all these articles, only the value of \$374,209 was exported; the rest remained for domestic consumption. Wool, to the value of \$696,721, of which \$197,219 worth was exported; COTTON GOODS to the value of \$10,339,653, as follows, viz. *Printed or Colored*, 6,335,475; *White*, 2,258,672; *Hosiery, Gloves &c.* 1,035,513; *Twist and Yarn*, 316,122; *Nankins*, 120,629; *all other*, 313,242. Of these articles the value of \$2,322,087 was exported leaving for domestic consumption, \$8,017,566. SILK GOODS to the value of \$8,962,532, of which the value of 1,209,441 was exported; LINEN GOODS of all descriptions, to the value of \$5,618,777, of which the value of 1,291,007 was exported; TEAS to the value of \$2,788,353, of which the value of 702,014 was exported; SUGARS to the value of \$2,906,619, of which the value of 929,925 was exported; COFFEE to the value of 9,099,464, of which was exported the value of 6,583,344; IRON, pig, bar and bolt, to the value of \$2,953,345, and MANUFACTURES OF IRON to the value of \$4,986,106. The value of iron, and manufactures of iron, exported was only \$160,418.

CURE FOR A TERRIBLE DISORDER IN THE MOUTH, COMMONLY CALLED SCANDAL. Take of "good nature" one ounce; of an herb called by Indians "mind your own business," one ounce. Mix these with a little "charity for failing," and two or three sprigs of "keep your tongue between your teeth." Simmer them together in a vessel called Circumspection, for a short time, and it will be fit for use. It may be well to use it daily.

**DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.**—Says a Quebec paper.—We have been furnished by Capt. Grant, of the Lady of the Lake, of Aberdeen, from Belfast, 8th April, with two hundred and thirty passengers and crew, with the following particulars of the wreck of that vessel:—

On the 11th May, in lat. 46 50 N. and lon. 47 10 W., at 5 A. M. steering per compass WSW. with a strong wind at NNE. we fell in with several pieces of ice; at 8 A. M. the ice getting closer, I judged it prudent to haul the ship out to the eastward under easy sail to avoid it; while endeavoring to pass between two large pieces, a tongue under water in the ice struck our starboard bow and stove it entirely in. We immediately wore the ship round, expecting to get the ship out of the water, but did not succeed; the ship now filling fast, the mate, with 7 or 8 of the crew got into the stern boat—after getting bread, beef, compass, &c. &c. they pulled away to the NW—the scene that then took place is beyond description; after getting the long boat out, the passengers crowded into her with such mad desperation, that she was twice upset alongside, drowning about eighty of them.

I now attempted to save my own life, and succeeded in getting the boat clear from the ship, half full of water, with thirty three souls in her without oars, sails, or a mouthful of provisions.

The last time I saw the brig, [the ice coming between her & us] she was sunk up to the tops, and about thirty of the passengers in the maintopmast rigging. We then tried to pull after the other boat, with the bottom boards and thwarts, but got beset with the ice. We now expected a worse fate than those who were in the vessel, viz.; to perish with cold and hunger. Next morning the wind changed to the westward and we got clear of most of the ice. We then pulled to the eastward in the faint hope of some vessel picking us up, and at noon saw a brig lying under her two topsails—at four got on board of her and found the crew just leaving her, she being in the same state as our own, sinking. We however got some provision out of her, and there being a boat lying on her decks, I got part of the passengers out of my own boat into it.

In the course of the night it came on to blow from the SW, and the other boat was foundered. All that now remained alive, (to the best of my belief or knowledge) out of a crew and passengers of 230, is myself, one seaman, two boys, nine male passengers and two female, 15 in all, at noon, on the 14th, we fell in with the master and mate of the brig Harvest Home of Newcastle—the vessel we had previously been on board of; and on the evening of the same day both got aboard of a loaded brig bound to St. John Newfoundland, after we had been 75 hours in an open boat, half dressed, wet and frost bitten. Next morning, I, with the remainder of the crew and passengers left the brig and was kindly received on board the ship Amazon, of Hull, bound to Quebec, where we arrived on the evening of Saturday last."

**'GOOD ADVICE.**—In one of our courts in this city, a blacksmith who had the gift of stammering to perfection, was called into court as a witness between two journeymen of his in a law suit, the amount in question being about 75 cents. The judge after hearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised his workmen to settle, the cost being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed—"I t-t-t-told the fore-o-ols to settle I s-s-said the constable would take their co-o-oats, the law-yars their sh-shirts, and by j-j-jiggins if they got into your Hon-Honour's court, you'd sk-sk-sk-skin 'em."—*Pennsylvanian.*

The oldest member of Congress now living, is the Hon Pains Wingate, of Stratham, N. H. He

was of the first Congress held in New York under Washington's administration. Is the eldest living on the Harvard College catalogue, having graduated in 1758—75 years. He married a sister of Col Pickering, whom he buried a few years since. He still superintends his farm, at the age of about 95 years; is an old school gentleman, and wears his revolutionary hat and ruffles.

**AWFUL CATASTROPHE.**—The New Orleans Bulletin of Saturday, May 25, gives an account of the destruction of the Steamboat *Lioness*, by fire on the 19th, on her passage to Natchitoches, about 40 miles above Alexandria. The boat was blown up by gunpowder. The manner in which fire communicated to the hold is not known. Fifteen or sixteen persons lost their lives, among them the Hon Josiah S. Johnson, U. S. Senator of Louisiana, and his son.

**TAX ON LUXURIES.** A lady recently entered a complaint against a gentleman for *staring* at her in *meeting*—quere, whether an action would lie. We think not unless she could show he had malice in his heart. Actions for breach of promise have long been common and it is a proper remedy—but to be prosecuted for gazing at a handsome woman, which John Holmes declared in the Senate of the U. S. was one of the greatest luxuries, is insufferably tyrannical. We must next winter have a Tariff of protection to meet the case.

**A LIVING OIL CASE.** There now lives in Montgomery county, Ky. a Mr. Benjamin Prichard, at this time forty two years old—who has lived temperately, and labored hard in his youth—was in the last war, and taken prisoner during the unfortunate campaign of Gen Winchester, in 1812. At that time he only weighed two hundred lbs., but hardships seem to have agreed with him. He kept gradually increasing his fat, so that about a month ago he weighed *four hundred and eighty three pounds*. At the last accounts he was enjoying excellent health, and had the satisfaction of assuring his friends that he 'was daily gaining flesh.' He ought to strike a partnership with Calvin Edson, the living skeleton. Such an association would be as novel as amusing—and might be called the firm of '*Bones and Blubber*.' Ohio Repub.

**A Grog BILL.** A friend who has recently been travelling in the western part of this state, has presented us with a curiosity which deserves to be lithographed and published by the Temperance Society. It is an original grog bill, kept by the landlord of a village tavern, on which he scored up the drams drunk by his neighbors, who found it inconvenient to pay for their tipples as they called for it. The charges are scored up by tens, and stand in the names of twenty four individual guzzlers. Twenty of these *GENTLEMEN* seem to have been very even drinkers, keeping what would on the race course 'neck and neck.' Against these twenty one, the highest charge was a 128 drams and the lowest 114. From this number, the scores drop down on the next line to 89. This individual was a temperate drinker, we presume. The next stands charged with only 24 drams, and the next with but 15. These chaps most probably, were shabby fellows; or else, perchance, their *old scores* had recently been rubbed out by virtue of executions; In sober earnest what a disgusting picture of tavern haunting, does this dram bill present! And how particularly cheap and contemptible would the individuals feel, were they to know from whose tavern, and what village, this record of juleps, and phlegm-cutters, and gum ticklers and antifogmatics, was taken!—*N. Y. Commer. Adv.*

The Citizens of Charlestown, held a town meeting on the 6th inst. at which among other pro-

ceedings, it was resolved that they would pass over the Old Bridge as long as one half of the tolls should be appropriated to the purpose of erecting the Bunker Hill Monument; and that they would give information to their friends in the country, which might induce them to select the same avenue.

A 'mouse nest' was discovered a few days since in a store in Cincinnati, elegantly formed of *twelve bank notes*, which had been missing for some time previous.

On Sunday week, as the British Steam boat Queen Adelaide was on her way from Malden to Niagara one of her boiler's burst, which caused the death of one man, and two others were so severely wounded that their lives were despaired of.

**CUTANEOUS ABSORPTION.** If what follows be true, we see no danger of ever perishing by thirst at sea.

Many facts testify the action of cutaneous or external absorption. It is proved by direct experiment that the human hand is capable of imbibing, in a quarter of an hour, an ounce and a half of warm water, which, for the whole body, is at the rate of six or seven pounds per hour. An interesting narrative is on record of a ship's crew, who were exposed at sea for several hours in an open boat: they had consum'd all their water; they had no fluid of any kind they could drink; they soon began to suffer from thirst; the feeling at length became intolerable, and the drinking of sea water was found to increase it to intensity.—When nearly exhausted they were exposed several hours, to a heavy shower of rain. As soon as their clothes became thoroughly wet their thirst began to abate, and before the rain had ceased their thirst had gone. They did not fail to profit by this experience. From this time each man, as soon he began to feel thirsty, dipped his shirt in the sea water, and wore it next his skin, which had invariably the effect of removing his thirst, the absorbents taking up the particles of water, but rejecting the saline matter dissolved in it.

**Gubernatorial Nomination.** The State Convention of Democratic Republicans, which was convened in Augusta on Wednesday, nominated Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick, as a candidate for Governor to be supported at the election in September.

BENJ. WHITE, Esq. of Monmouth, was nominated for Member of Congress for Kennebec District.

**Anti Masonic Nominations.** THOMAS A. HILL of Bangor, was nominated for Governor by the State Convention which was held at Hallowell on Thursday last.

Joseph Southwick, Esq. of Vassalboro', Elisha Clark of Wilton, and Jacob Davis of Gardiner, for Senators for Kennebec County.

Elnathan Pope, for Member of Congress.

## MARRIAGES.

In Augusta, Mr. Henry W. Owen of Wayne, to Miss Clarissa M. Martin.

In Bowdoinham, Matthew P. Spear, Esq. to Miss Harriet G. Sampson.

## DEATHS.

In Bowdoin, Mr. Rowland L. Eaton, aged about 22, a member of the Sophomore class of Bowdoin College.

In Durham, Mrs. Rachel B. wife of Mr. Joseph Sawyer, aged 26.

## FOR SALE,

**A FARM** situated in Monmouth, near Simon Deaborns, containing about two hundred and forty acres of land, equal to any in that town, with a Dwelling House, Barn and Cider Mill thereon. It embraces excellent tillage, pasturage and wood land, with about forty acres of meadow. The tract is sufficiently large for two farms, and will be divided and sold in two or more tracts if desired. For a particular description of the premises, inquiry may be made of JOHN S. BLAKE, Esq. of Monmouth, the tenant, or RUFUS GAY, Esq. of Gardiner, Maine. 2ml6.  
May 18, 1833.



## AUGUSTA WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Monday, for the Kennebec Journal, by a trader of Augusta.

<b>Ashe</b> —per ton, 2240 lbs.	<b>Leather</b> , per lb.
Pot, 90 to \$92	Slaughtered sole, 23
<b>Beans</b> —per bushel.	upper, 27
White, \$1 25	
Pea Bean,	<b>Lime</b> , per cask.
<b>Beeswax</b> —per lb. 17 a 20 cts	Thomaston, 1 25 a 1 30
<b>Butter</b> —per lb. 12 1-2 cts	<b>Lumber</b> , per M.
<b>Candles</b> —per lb.	Boards, clear, \$18
Sperm, 30 a 33	do mer. (Dead riv.)
Dipped Tallow, 11 1-2	\$10 75
<b>Cheese</b> —per lb.	do refuse, 5 75
New milk, 8 1-2 a 9	Shingles, 1st qty, \$3
Four meal, 4 a 6	a 31
<b>Coffee</b> —per lb.	<b>Molasses</b> , per gal.
Havana, 11 1-2 a 12	Guadaloupe, 32 a 33
St. Domingo, 12	Havana, 31
Porto Rico, 12 1-2	<b>Nails</b> , per lb. sort'd, 5 1/2
<b>Dye Stuffs</b> —per lb.	Nail rods, 6
Indigo, 112 1-2 a 150	<b>Oil</b> , per gal.
Logwood, 1 1-2 a 1 3-4	Amer. Linseed, 1 1 1/2
N. Caragua, 5 a 6	Sperm, winter str. 90
Fustic, 1 1-4 a 1 1-2	a 95
Brabilleto, 2 1-2 a 3	Fall strained, 84
<b>Feathers</b> —per lb.	Summer do 80
Am. Live Geese, 45 a 50	Whale, clarified, 42 a 50
Russia, 25 a 30 cts.	<b>Potatoes</b> , 17 a 20
<b>Fish</b> —per q'l.	<b>Plaster of Paris</b> , per ton.
Cod, \$3 50	Ground, 7 a 8
Pollock, 2 50 a 2 75	<b>Paints</b> , per lb.
Mackerel, per bbl. new	White lead, dry, 10 1/2
No 1, \$6 50 a 7	a 11
No 2, 5 50	do ground in oil, 11 a 12
No 3, 4 50	Read lead, 8 a 10
<b>Flax</b> —per lb. 12 1-2	Ochre, yellow, 5 a 6
<b>Flour</b> —per bbl.	<b>Raisins</b> , per cask.
Balt. Howard street, \$6 50	Malaga, \$7 a 7 1/2
Genesee, 6 75	Smyrna, 5
Alexandria, 6 50	<b>Rice</b> , per lb. 3 1/2 a 4
Fredericksburg, 6 25	<b>Salt</b> , per bushel.
<b>Furs</b>	Turks Island, none
Prime red Fox, 75 a 80 cts	Liverpool, 50
do cross do \$2 a 2 50	Blown, sacks, \$2 25
do silver do 3 a 10	<b>Seeds</b> , per bushel.
do Otter, \$4 a 5	Flaxseed,
do Mink, 40 cts	Herdsgrass,
do Martin or Sable, 85 c	Clover, none.
do Bear, 3 a 4	<b>Shot</b> , per lb. 8 cts
do Cuba, 50 a 1 50	<b>Spices</b> , per lb.
do Fisher, 1 a 1 12	Cassia, in matts, 18
do Wild cat, 30	Pepper, 9
do Lucerne, 1 00	Pimento, 10
do Deer, per lb. in the	<b>Sugar</b> , per lb.
hair, 16 a 18	Havana white, 10 1/2 a 12
do Muskrat, 20 to 30	Brown, 9 1/2
do Beaver,	Porto Rico, none
Raccoon, each, 6 a 25	New Orleans, 8
Skins of inferior qualities	Loaf, 15
sold for less.	Lump, 13 1/2
<b>Grain</b> , per bushel.	<b>Steel</b> , per cwt.
Corn, Northern yellow, 100	Swedes and Tub, 8 a 9
Southern flat, 85 cts	English blister, 17 a 18
Rye, 100	Common blister, 12
Oats, 40 a 45	<b>Tallow</b> , per lb. 9 1/2 a 10
Barley, none.	<b>Tea</b> , per lb.
<b>Gunpowder</b> , per cask.	Young Hyson, 68 a 70
Boston, 3 1/2 a 3 3/4	Souchong, 29 a 30
Orange, 25 per lb.	<b>Tobacco</b> , per lb.
<b>Hams</b> , per lb. none.	No 1, best, 11 a 12
<b>Hay</b> , dull.	No 2, 9 a 10
<b>Hides</b> , per lb.	<b>Wool</b> , per lb.
Green slaughtered, 5c	Full blood Saxony and
Calf skins, 10	Merino, 40
<b>Iron</b> , per cwt.	1/2 blood fleece, 35
Russia, 4 75 a 5 25	1/2 do 33
Swedes, sorted flat, 4	1/2 and common, 25 a 28
25	
<b>Square and extra sizes</b> , 5 00	
<b>Eng. round, flat and square</b> , \$4	
<b>Lard</b> , per lb. none.	

## BLANKS.

A general assortment for sale at this office.

## FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

A Regular meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Masonic Hall in this village, at half past 7 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Ought Slavery in this Country to be immediately abolished?

Per order, WM. NOTES, Sec'y.

## CONCERT.

A CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC will be given at the Rev. D. THURSTON'S Meeting House in this Village on the 4th inst. commencing at 5 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

## MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION of the Students of this Institution will be held at the Meeting House on Kent's Hill July 3, 1833.—On the forenoon of the same day there will be pronounced an Oration by JAMES BELL A. B. before the Honorary Branch of the Calliopean Society.

Procession will be formed at the Seminary at 10 o'clock A. M.

June 22.

M. CALDWELL, Principal.

## DR. E. C. MILLIKEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has established himself at Winthrop Village, and offers his services in the various branches of the Medical Profession to all who may patronize him. He has availed himself of the best advantages afforded in New England for acquiring a knowledge of the Profession. He has carefully studied and thoroughly investigated the human system by practical Anatomy. He has received instruction from celebrated Physicians, viz. Warren and Jackson of Boston, Surgeons and Physicians to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has had an opportunity of seeing their practice both in Medicine and Surgery. Having had superior advantages he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of a liberal community.

Dr. M. occupies a house in the Brick Block, North of Shaw's Hotel.

June 23. if.

## GREAT BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S SHOES.

SEEDING is now opening Cases containing 1000 pair Children's prime Leather Boots and Ankleties, which were purchased of the manufacturer (for cash) at reduced prices, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, cheaper than they can be bought in Boston or elsewhere.

Also on hand—A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Stock, Findings, Shoemakers' tools, Pegs, Lasts, Boottrees, Nails, &c. &c.

Augusta, June 26.

## TO BOOT MAKERS.

SEEDING has just received 40 sides of S. slaughtered Upper Leather, of a superior quality.—Also a lot of Calf skins on commission.

Augusta, June 26.

## WANTED,

100 Cords of ROCK MAPLE WOOD, suitable for Lasts, for which cash will be paid by S. DEERING.

Augusta, June 26.

## CARDING MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale one of WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. It is a first rate Machine, was built by Calvin Wing, of Gardiner, and has been but a short time in operation. Enquire of the subscriber in Harmony, Somerset Co. where the Machine can be seen and examined.

P. SOULE.

## PLOUGHS

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand HORACE GOULD.

Winthrop, May 6, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of GEORGE SHAW, late of Middleborough, in the county of Plymouth, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SAM'L WOOD, Administrator.

Winthrop, June 25, 1833.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of June, A. D. 1833. SUSANNA SEARS, of Winthrop, Widow of Paul Sears, late of Winthrop, in said county, having made application for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Susannah Sears give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest, E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated in the North West part of Winthrop, about two miles from the Village, on the road leading to Kent's Hill, Readfield.—Said Farm contains about 80 acres of Land with an excellent Orchard, 60 acres being under good improvement. Also the buildings situated thereon, being a well finished two story House and out buildings, and two good Barns.

For further particulars enquire of FRANK PERLEY, or of the subscriber.

GEORGE RULE.

Winthrop, June 24, 1833.

## DENTISTRY.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the Ladies and gentlemen of Winthrop and vicinity, that he intends remaining with them a short time, and will be happy to render his professional services in its various branches.

He is prepared to insert Teeth, Porcelain or any other kind that may suit the applicant. The operations of Cleansing, removing decayed parts and filling with gold, &c. are considered important if timely attended to.

The above operations are attended with little or no pain. The most difficult teeth and fangs removed with facility, and as little pain as the nature of the operation will admit of. All charges shall be made low. The most satisfactory testimonials provided if requisite.

A. F. GOODRICH, Dentist.

Mr. G. occupies a convenient room at Mr. A. M. SHAW'S. If it is preferred Ladies will be attended at their dwellings.

## NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of GOODS which is as large, and he thinks as well selected, as can be found in the country, which will be sold as low as can be bought in town or elsewhere. I shall not undertake to particularize, but say that I have as good an assortment as can be found in the country; consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH, CANTON and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Also, W. I. Goods and Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Nails from 4 to 40, Glass, &c. &c. Any person wishing to purchase Goods will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop, May, 1833.

N. B. Morrison's Pills constantly on hand.

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to hire a good MAN for 6 weeks or 2 months, to work at Haying and Harvesting, to commence about the middle of July.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, June 12, 1833.

## WOOL.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL BY

JOS. G. MOODY,

Augusta, Me.

June 19.

## POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.  
Gentlemen, please lend an ear,  
A little while, and you shall hear  
Who is the man, with whom a wife  
May live in happiness all her life.

'Tis not the man that dresses fine,  
And idly spends his precious time,  
He, tho' he makes a show in life,  
Will never do to wed a wife.

Nor, is it he who saunters round,  
And at the shops is often found,  
Whose face and eyes so plainly tell  
He would not rule his house too well.

Nor yet the man, whose midnight hours  
Are spent in those unlucky tours  
Of gambling: Ah! the fatal snare  
Which sinks so many in despair.

Still to my list, I'll add one more,  
Who'll rank with those I've named before;  
It is the one whose only aim,  
Is to gain wealth and earthly fame.

But 'tis the man of good sound sense,  
Who never makes a vain pretence,  
Who spends the hours with his fair bride  
In peaceful rest by his fire side;

Is always cheerful, social, kind,  
Virtuous in habits and in mind,  
Whose constant tenderness will prove  
His true and unaffected love.

"His fortune easy, but not great,  
Fables on the wealthy wait;"  
Around his peaceful board you'll see  
The happy wife, who'er she be.

"Such be the man with whom I spend my life,  
Or never let me own the name of wife."

A FEMALE YOUTH.

Winthrop, June 20, 1833.

From the London Examiner.

## THE BROKEN VOW.

Hark! the peal is ringing,  
The bridal is o'er;  
And the hope which I fostered  
May flourish no more.  
See! See! all rejoicing  
Together are gone,  
And have left me distracted—  
Heart-broken—alone!

Yet one there, the brightest,  
Where all are so bright—  
Whose heart seems the lightest,  
Where all hearts are light;  
Though her eye dances gaily,  
Though smooth is the brow,  
There's a barb in her bosom—  
A broken vow!

In the pomp of her bridal  
She thinks of me yet;  
Though her lips have renounced me,  
She cannot forget;  
Yet think not I blame her—  
'Tis fate is my foe;  
May it grant her that comfort  
I never can know.

## CHARADES.

1.

My first is what all men should be;  
My second is a frozen sea;  
My whole the guilty culprit awes;  
When seated I expound the laws.

2.

The glorious god of day my first's esteemed;  
My next superior to the king is deemed;  
My whole is comfort to the cheerless heart,  
Such as dear wives to husbands can impart.

Solutions in verse are requested.

Why is a piece of land bought, and not  
paid for, like a particular kind of poetry?

Ans. Anacrostick, (An acre on tick.)



MARY,

AN INDIAN DOCTRESS OF THE PENOBSCOT TRIBE.

The above, is a representation of the every day dress of a female Penobscot. It is well known that a remnant of that once powerful tribe of Indians, still occupy the island in the Penobscot river. Their principal residence is the ancient village, now called Old Town, from whence they annually sally forth, in summer, to the ocean in pursuit of seals and fish, and in winter small bands of them sometimes make a rendezvous near some town at a distance from their own, and pick up a scanty living, by begging and selling baskets.

They have become by their intercourse with the whites, as all other Indians have, partially civilized, that is, as it regards character they are neither Indian nor Whiteman. The pure Indian is lost in the few virtues and too many vices which they have learned of their neighbors. The most of them are passionately fond of rum, and will often make any sacrifice to obtain it. Some years since, the State made a treaty with them, purchased their land, excepting the islands in the Penobscot river, and a small tract in the interior, for which they pay them an annual stipend, which is divided among the individuals of the tribe. This is of great service to them, indeed were it not for this it is hardly possible they could exist much longer, as the wild game of the forest,—the Indian's natural harvest has become so scarce. A few of them cultivate the soil in very good style, and have valuable farms—the soil on most of their islands being very fertile. They

are exceedingly fond of finery, such as beads and other trinkets, and on festive occasions dress in true Indian splendor; but ordinarily, a frock coat, pantaloons—leggings—a belt or sash around the middle, and a hat, from the costume of the men, and a slip, or gown, and a hat that of the women.

The older females however, more often appear with a blanket twisted around them, and another thrown over their shoulders, folded up so as to form a huge wallet behind, for the convenience of carrying such articles as they may wish,—leggings, and two pieces of cloth sowed together to form a cap as represented in the cut. Mary, whose portrait is very correctly given above (and for the sketch of which we are indebted to Prof. H— of Dart. College,) was a grave Doctress—well skilled in roots, herbs and HUMAN NATURE. In their medical practice they of course have no great discrimination of diseases, but they seldom do harm, and oftentimes much good. Compelled by necessity to resort to the vegetable kingdom for their supplies of medicine, they have ascertained the properties of many vegetables before unknown, and which might be advantageously used by Doctors of a higher grade. Faith, however is a valuable auxiliary to them, and they well knew the reliance which many have in "Indian doctors and Indian specifics," and make use of it accordingly.

## WATCHES &amp; JEWELLRY.

## EZRA WHITMAN, JR.

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has lately opened a Shop in Winthrop Village, opposite the Winthrop Hotel, where he will faithfully attend to the repairs on Clocks and Watches, or on any work in that line of business. He also has for sale a good assortment of English and French Watches—watch chains, watch seals and keys—Carnelian, Filigree, paste and plain Ear Nobs and Drops—Carnelian, filigree, paste, hair, pearl, jet &c. Bosom Pins—Pearl and Jet, Scale, hair, friendship, chased and corded Finger Rings—Silver and plated Tea and Table Spoons—Gold Necklaces; Silver Thimbles; Ever pointed Pencils; Pearl belt slides; bosom studs; gold and gilt Lockets; silver and steel bowed Spectacles; steel pens; Razors; Scissors; Penknives; Ladies wallets; Needle books and cases; Letter Stamps; Stillettoes; Hooks and Eyes; Ivory and Horn Combs; Stay Rings; Tooth Brushes; Enamelled Snuff Boxes; Smelling Bottles, Gold and Silver corded and bead Safety Chains; Glass and gilt beads, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.

June 17, 1833. 2w22

## WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay Cash and a fair price for Fleeco wool, at his old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

Hallowell, June 8, 1833.

TOWN ORDERS, Highway Surveyor's BLANKS, for sale at this office.

## THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to WM. NOYES & CO.